On December 23, 1894, our entire stock of Fine Ready=to=Wear Clothing was damaged by

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Sale Commenced

January 21, 1895, at 8 O'clock.

The entire stock must positively be sold in order that the building may be turned over to the Insurance Companies to be repaired and renovated.

After the completion of all necessary repairs we will reopen with a new and complete stock for spring trade.

## VICTOR E. ADLER'S

Ten Per Cent Clothing House,

927-929 7th St. N. W.,

Corner Massachusetts Avenue. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

How Lucian Baker Was Elected Martin's

The Kansas Populists Dismayed at the Result-About the

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

TOPEKA, Kan., January 23.-Kansas has sprung another of her surprises by selecting for the United States Senate a man whose name has never been openly connected with it at any time in the history of the state. A man unknown as a politician, who has never sought office, though

office has come to him twice without solicitation, in a state where politicians thrive like the native blue stem, State Senator Lucian Baker, who will now affix "United States" to his title of senator, is a man whom Kansas is honored in honoring. The fight has been a short and determined one, each of the avowed candidates having his supporters and holding them.

In Kansas, when a senatorial election is to be the outcome, the legislature and senate are each pledged bodies, so far as a candidate for the United States Senate is concerned. Having declared himself and his choice, a supporter has got to abide by his declaration, until he finds beyond all possibility of a doubt that his man can't elected; then he goes to the support of the one who, in his opinion, is the best man." There was some very sharp work done in this campaign, for, as everybody knows, the whole election in Kansas revolved around the United States senator-The state ticket was a matter of small moment compared to the safe election of members of the legislature. The populists openly accuse each other of selling out their legislature state ticket, for they were maddened at the thought of lesing the senatorial plum. There were a great many thousand fusion democrats left in Kansas, despite the drubbing given them by the state democratic committee, which declared unanimously against fusion.

How Burton Lost.

So it was that Mr. Burton, Mr. Ady, Mr. Thacher, Mr. Hood and Mr. Smith came to the republican caucus in Topeka with a dezen or more votes each, pledged to stand by them till demonstrated that failure was fate. Mr. Burton had more votes pledged than any other one candidate. But he had talked too much. At a memorial day service in Wichita two years ago he eulogized Jeff Davis in a remarkable flow of eloquence, and spoke slightingly of Lincoln. In Kansas either action is treasonable, and the old soldiers took up the matter of his candidacy and fired protests into the legislature so fast that they nearly blocked business. In the caucus, Mr. Eurton lost two votes on the first ballot. That finished his chances, and his forces began to scatter, but he held forty-six of his votes till Baker was declared the

The New Senator.

Since a dark horse of excellent qualities has won, it is not probable that there will be much bitterness exhibited over the result, because Mr. Baker was not in the race till the afternoon of the last caucus, and then he was precipitated into it by his friends. Before he fully realized the situation, the hall was ringing with the shouts of his friends, and his calling and election were assured. Mr. Baker is a college graduate and a man of culture. He stands high in his profession. His face is young and his finely shaped head is covered with prematurely gray hair. He is of medium height and slender. He has fine forensic powers, is quick at repartee, tenacious and rather dogmatic in debate. man of good business qualifications, he has amassed a fair fortune, but cannot rank as one of the wealthy men of the

SENATOR FROM KANSAS ally read out of the party. Mr. Baker, with his usual impetuosity, entered his protest against the law and bolted into temporary political eclipse in 1890. His sturdy republicanism could not stand more than one dose of that, however, and he left the bolters, and the next year he was made the rominee in his senatorial district on the straight republican ticket and elected by a big majority, in the strongest democratic

out that term, which will expire this year. Populists Dismayed. The speedy and amicable settlement of the senatorial question has dismayed the populists, who have been making their boasts that the republicans would never be able to reach a choice in caucus, and would have to come into joint session and vote openly, thus giving the populists a chance o exercise the great power they would bout the combination on Mr. Baker. The populist senate steadily refuses to do its luty according to the constitution and the

hold in such an event. Realizing the dan-ger in such a proceeding was what brought laws, and so far has only acted as a hin france to proper legislation. It was banking largely on its supposed strength as a factor in the much-scrambled-for election of a United States Senator, and does not in the least relish the manner in which its wind was knocked out of it, It was even whispered that the populist members of the two houses would place in nomination the statesman whom they displaced three years ago! But they failed to get Mr. Ingalls up, and his name was powerless to conjure with.

Army Orders.

The following transfers in the twentysecond infantry are ordered: Capt. Mott Hooton, from company F to company E; Capt. Theodore Mosher, from company E to company F.

The leave of absence granted Maj. Alfred E. Bates, paymaster, is extended one month. Leave of absence for four months, or

surgeon's certificate of disability, is grant ed First Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, eighth cavalry. The extension of leave of absence grant

ed Maj. William H. Hamner, paymaster, is further extended twenty-one days on sur geon's certificate of disability. First Lieut. Ashton B. Heyl, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Columbus barracks, Ohio, and will then re-port in person to the commanding officer Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for duty at that

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt, William C. Manning, twenty-third infantry, is further extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability. First Lieut. Samuel Seag, jr., fourteenth infantry, will be relieved from duty with company I, twenty-first infantry, and will join his proper station, Vancouver bar-racks, Washington.

Examined for Promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. The detail for the board is Col. Royal T. Frank, first artillery; Maj. Richard S. Vickery, surgeon; Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck fourth artillery; Maj. Jacob B. Rawles fourth artillery; Maj. Edward B. Moseley surgeon; First Lieut. William P. Duvall fifth artillery, recorder.

The following named officers will repor for examination: Capt. John H. Calef, sec ond artillery; Capt. John L. Tlernon, third artillery; Capt. James M. Lancaster, third

artillery; Capt. Lewis Smith, third artillery; Capt. James M. Ingalls, first artillery. Assigned to Regiments.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, to the secend infantry; Maj. Charles W. Miner, to the sixth infantry; Capt. Stephen C. Mills,



THE SEVENTH CLEARING AWAY THE MOB AT RIDGEWOOD

SHOT BY ACCIDENT

First Fatal Encounter of the Brooklvn Strike.

AN INNOCENT BYSTANDER THE VICTIM

Attempt to Break Through the Picket Line.

The first fatal affair of the Brooklyn strike took place about 11 o'clock last light, when in an encounter at the Halsey street station of the Brooklyn City Rail way Company a volley was fired by the militia. Henry Ahns was fatally shot, a musket ball entering at his mouth and passing through his head. The shooting had the instant effect of dispersing the

vicinity of Halsey street early in the even-



From the New York Herald.

ing was suddenly broken by the hooting of a dozen boys, who, about 11 o'clock, made an attempt to break through the picket lines. The shouting continued a moment too long. It was followed by a sharp crack of a dozen rifles. Most of the shots were aimed too high. A few shots, however, went too low. Henry Ahns of 365 East 76th street was shot through the lower jaw. He had just come out of a corner saloon, where he had been drinking corner saloon, where he had been drinking linemen should go out again. He refused to explain anything about the order, but the protection of the door when he heard when asked what would be done with linethe shooting, but he was too late. The ball men who refused to go out, he replied that

evening in several saloons near the Halsey street stables. As they stepped out of Conway's saloon Ahns was just telling a good story to his companions, who were laughing loudly. Suddenly Ahns exclaimed: "Look out, the soldiers are shorting."

The three friends stepped quickly back to take refuge behind the storm door. The

Chasing the Runaway Trolley Car. From the New York World.

passed Ahns' face and was flattened against an elevated post. It was picked up by a citizen, who declared he would keep it as a souvenir. Another bullet grazed the shoulder of J. H. Eckhoff of 1451 Broadway. who was sending a fire alarm in front of the candy store 1571 Broadway. The ball pierced the plate glass show window of the candy store, and fell at the feet of the pretty daughter of the proprietor. She was greatly excited.

Two other shots penetrated the show win dow of the candy store. One ball passed very close to the young lady's face. She sure she felt the impact of the air as the

Col. Appleton, who is in command of the point, early this morning said regarding he shooting that Mitchell had said to him that he understood perfectly well the orders that had been issued, but he had been going in and out of the lines so often that ne had grown careless, and thought the order to halt that had been given was not intended for him. Mitchell laid no blame whatever on the soldiers, and said they had only obeyed their instructions. Inquiry at the home of Mitchell, at 1:30

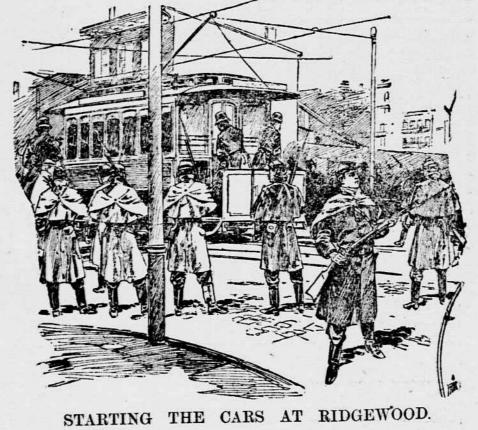
a. m., elicited the information that he was resting quietly under the influence of opiates, and that it was thought that he would recover, although he may lose his right arm, the two small bones being badly splintered. Cars on all lines stopped before 10 o'clock

in the eastern district, and at 2:00 a.m. all was reported quiet.

During the afternoon and evening there occurred no less than seven collisions of trolley cars with wagons, trucks or other

vehicles.

Master Werkman Connelly returned to the strikers' headquarters after an absence of half an hour and again announced that the



Form the New York Herald.

hit Ahns in the face.

A crowd gathered quickly and many hands assisted in carrying him to the drug store at the corner of Halsey and Broad-

A starter named Richard Mitchell, employed at the Halsey street depot, was shot through both arms. He refused to be taken to a hospital and was put on a cot



Sandwiches and Coffee. From the New York Herald.

by his friends and taken to his home. It was found that his wounds were not Geep. An ambulance was called for Ahas. When to the twelfth infantry, company D; Capt.
Theodore Mosher, to the twenty-second infantry, company E; First Lieut. Mark L.

Was found that his would was called for Ahas. When it arrived he was very weak from loss of blood. Ambulance Surgeon Mylod made a Mr. Connelly." rank as one of the wealthy men of the Senate. He is a man of genial and kin-lly nature, and has no entangling political distinguished by the second infantry, company D.

Hersey, to the twelfth infantry, company B; First Lieut. Walter L. Taylor, to the twenty-second infantry, company D.

Hersey, to the twelfth infantry, company b; First Lieut. Walter L. Taylor, to the twenty-second infantry, company D.

just grazed the brim of his friend's hat and they would simply be outside the pale of Excitement in the Afternoon.

This move was precipitated by the alleged action of the militia when, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a company of the seventh regiment surrounded a hall entered by the soldiers, who seized all books and papers of the local assembly, who occupied the place as a meeting room. The militia was finally withdrawn and the police took possession of the hall. Both the

militia and the police deny this. Col. Appleton said later that he had received a report from Maj. Abrams, commanding the detachment of the seventh regiment troops, stating that a crowd of men were locked in Odd Fellows' Hall on Palmetto street near Myrtle avenue during the entire time the cars were running on Gates avenue this afternoon under the protection of the militia. The police turned the key of all the doors in the hall. None of the soldiers entered, no books or papers

were touched by them.

Maj. Abrams was called on for his statement and he said: "I most emphatically deny that any soldier entered Odd Fellows' Hall. As a matter of precaution, I order-ed the doors locked before the first car started and kept them locked until the last car returned and was secure in the depot. No papers, books or any other property was touched by my men, and as soon as the pickets were withdrawn the men who had been boxed up were again at liberty to go in or out as they pleased. There is positively no foundation whatever for the sensational story given publicity by

READY FOR A MOUNT

Cuban Horseback Riding and Some of Its Phases.

Bandits Are Numerous and Guards Are Needed.

HAVANA, Cuba, January 17, 1895.

Most Cubans outside of the large cities live on horseback. They use for saddle purposes the small, tough Cuban horse, or else a half-breed, which combines the toughness of the Cuban horse with the larger size and speed of the American. The Cuban horse's natural gait is a pace, or rack. In traveling through the country one is constantly meeting vaqueros, dressed usually all in white, a white canuseta, or short shirt or blouse, made with a bosom like an ordinary shirt, and duck or cotton trousers. A wide-brimmed palm or felt hat ompletes the outfit. The countryman goes always spurred and ready for a mount. They ride like cowboys, sitting erect on their horses and seldom touching the reins. Usually the reins are made of light rope, with a long end, which the rider uses as a whip. The saddle ordinarily used is a Mexican saddle. The motion of the Cuban horse is peculiar, but one soon becomes ac-customed to it and finds it very easy. No Cuban countryman seems to be poor enough to be without a horse. They cost little to keep, as they live on corn stalks and husks and a species of coarse fodder raised in

great abundance.

Some of the well to-do people have teams and saddle horses imported from America and they are expensive luxuries, as oats and American fodder have to be imported for them, as they will not eat the fodder

on which the Cuban ponies thrive.

These Cuban horses have great endurance and have, it is said, frequently been ridden a hundred miles in a day. They are rough in appearance and are usually thin and bony. The Cuban's Forse is part of himself, and in the country he will ride him right into the door of a neighbor's

At the country railway stations one will sually see a dozen or a score of saddled roof of the long, low building that serves as a general country store, cafe and lounging place, while their owners will be scattered about, tilted back in chairs, with their feet up, smoking cigarettes, and si-lently observing the train and its passengers. Ordinarily there are only one or two passenger trains a day passing these stations, so their arrival and departure are matters of considerable moment to the country people. The mail will be brought has his package of letters in a saddle bag. He will ride up to the side of the car, hand what is intended for him, and through the window, sign the receipt book. During all the time he will never budge When he has made the exchange, he digs his spur into his horse and jogs away. The other day when coming from Matan-

zas, after the train I was on had left one of these country stations, I saw from the white-shirted horsemen come galloping after us beside the track. The foremost overtook the train, but not until it was going at a rate so rapid as to make it exceedingly dangerous to jump aboard. The horseman coolly rose in his stirrups, made a spring and landed neatly on the rear platform. The other horseman, his attendant, caught the horse that was now without a passenger, who had boarded the train in such an unusual fashion, was a slender, wiry man, as straight as an arrow and full sixty years of age. He said he had been taking a siesta when the train came and had overslept himself. None of the Cubans seemed to regard the exhibition of horsemanship as anthing unusual.

A Noted Bandit. There is still a good deal of the romantic about Cuba. One could say there is a good deal of lawlessness, too, but such comment might be out of place from a Washingtonian, when trains are held up and robbed within twenty-five miles of the capital. The other day the Havana papers told the story of the burning of the factory, storehouses and farm offices on a plantation at San Jose de las Lajas, about twenty miles from Havana. It was stated that the place had been burned by a noted bandit, Manuel Garcia, and his followers. Garcia had made a demand on the planter for \$50,000, threatening to burn up his establishment if the money was not forthcoming. This demand was made a month ago. The planter refused to pay the money and sought to save his property by doubling his guard. However, the bandits slipped in

and burned up, it is said, \$300,000 or \$400,000 worth of buildings, machinery and other property.

Manuel Garcia has been a name with which to terrorize country people and trav-elers for several years. At one time he made a demand on one of the railroad companies for a large sum of money, threaten-ing to destroy a certain railroad station if the demand was refused. The railroad company did not comply.

Garcia, or a man supposed to be Garcia, rode into the station one day with a band of followers and burned all the railroad property. He sent another demand, with a suggestion that he was just itching to wreck a train. It was a serious matter for the railroad company, as it made travelers somewhat nervous about traveling on that road. The government in this case interfered, and the railroad was almost completely lined with soldiers for a long while. This seems to have been effective, for no train was wrecked. Stories about farcia invest him with an air of romance. He is made cut to be a sort of Claude Du-He will not. it is said, rob the poor, and is most gallant to ladies. When he made his recent expedition to San Jose, having need for a horse, he went to a house where there was a woman alone. He expressed his regret at being obliged to make a forced loan of a herse, but promised to return it in good condition. In due time the horse was returned as promised. The woman learned afterwards who the borrower was, and it is said nearly fainted with retrospective terror.

There are folks who say there is no

Manuel Garcia, but that that is a name assumed by any freebooter or highwayman who waylays a stranger—a scrt of firm name, under which they all do business. It is hardly likely that one bandit could have accomplished all the villainy that is at Myrtle and Palmetto streets, which was credited to Manuel Garcia. Whatever the truth is the name is known all over the island, and it is likely the bearer of the name-whether one or many-could find shelter and concealment among the poorer people anywhere. They would be afraid to betray him, and then, as a matter of fact, they have a sneaking regard for him. The government, probably, has never made a very vigorous effort to suppress him, but the fact that he, or they, have been at large so long, indicates that the country people are not especially anxious to see him brought to punishment.

A Wholesale Execution. There was another bandit quite as fa-

mous as Garcia, who up to about three

years ago was engaged in laying tribute on me in Havana is interesting. He and his followers were pretty hotly pressed by the government, and at last he sent a proposigovernment, and at last he sent a proposi-tion to the captain general. This was that he and his men and their families would leave Cuba forever and go to South America if allowed to come to Havana and take passage on a vessel without molestation. The captain general consented to this, and the band of robbers with their women and children came to Havena. They remained here a couple of days waiting for a vessel. They walked the streets unarmed, and no one interfered with them. Then came the time for embarking, and Senate. He is a man of genial and kindly nature, and has no entangling political affiliations or feuds.

Mr. Baker is a republican, born and bread.

Mr. Baker is a republican, born and bread a fathered the judget and beacon on the Kendle judget

A New Feature!

THE EVENING STAR'S Almanac and FOR 1895.

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## EVENING NEWSPAPER

over the side of the vessel to the water, and, getting into a small boat, were rowing away and had nearly effected their escape, when fire was opened on them with a rapid-fire gun from a Spanish cruiser nearby. The little boat was sunk and the men were killed. There was a great murmuring in Havana and in all Cuba against what was believed to be the perfidy of the government, and the captain general was compelled to make a statement in self de

He said that it was a mistake of the soldiers. It is said that such mistake of the soldiers. It is said that such mistakes have occurred before where it has been deemed expedient to make sure that a person will never give further trouble. For instance, there have been cases, it is said, where a prisoner has been informed that he was to be removed to another prison. He has been marched away between two files of soldiers, and shot down on the way, the shooting being excused on the ground that the prisoner had attempted to escape.

Some Daily Perils.

All through the country districts one will see the men wearing what appears to be long, straight swords, in leathern scabbards. These are machetas, or the knives used in cutting sugar cane and fodder They are, in fact, dangerous weapons, and worn for purposes of defense and offense, as well as for use in the field. The countryman never goes abroad without his macheta.

When I visited a sugar plantation near Clenfuegos the proprietor showed me over the estate and through the sugar mill. When we left the house to go to the mill two men armed with rifles followed us at a distance of about ten paces, and remained with us as a body guard during all the

time we were away from the house.

This is a custom followed, I am told, everywhere on the island. The proprietors or foremen have a guard with them when they go abroad over their estates. I was told that there is always danger of attack from bandits or discontented men. Several cases are reported as occurring in recent years where wealthy men have been cap-tured and held for ransom.

There may be no more danger of being robbed in the streets of Havana than in any other large city, but the robberies committed here are done in a way to chill the blood. I was cautioned, if I walked out at night, to be careful if I saw two out at high, to be talk if your suspicious looking men, one of them going ahead of me and the other dropping behind. Their plan is that the one in front shall turn and confront the intended victim with an ugly looking knife. At the same instant the one behind comes up with a similar knife. The movement is made quickly, and the victim of it is helpless. Robbers of this kind take all the valuables a man has, even his revolver. H. P. G.

Some time last night thieves who were bold enough to rob a place almost in the shadow of police headquarters visited Louis Dietrich's tailoring establishment. No. 330 41-2 street, and made a successful haul. In smashing the window the burglars did not make noise enough to arouse the officers at headquarters. A suit of clothes and five trousers patterns were stolen.

William Howard's blacksmith shop in Twining City was visited last night by burglars, who carried off a revolver and some tools.

One Suspicious Case. There was only one suspected smallpox

case reported to the health office this morning, and it soon turned out that that patarmers and planters. His story as told to tient was not afflicted with the loathsom

James W. Cotton, the prisoner at the jail, whom it was reported yesterday had a case of chickenpox, is almost well. A telephone message from the jail to the Police Court late yesterday afternoon gave

Cotton's ailment as the result of eating buckwheat cakes, but Dr. Shute told a Star reporter today that the prisoner had a mild case of chickenpox. The eruptions on his back are fast disappearing, and the doc tor says he did not have the symptoms of smallpox and there was no occasion for

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Today's Session of the Grand Harbon of Pilets.

Today's session of the annual convention of the Grand Harbor, American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, was fruitful in discussion. Grand Captain William S. Van Keuren presided. During the early part of the day the main thing under consideration was the insurance feature of the association. A number of amendments to the insurance by-laws were put through, and others, it is understood, failed. These matters were of very little popular concern, being of importance directly only to the members of the association. Some legislation in the nature of a correction of existing laws was talked of, especially with regard to the licensing of second and third officers in the ocean trade. One of the matters of greatest in-terest which came up was the fact that charges of malfeasance in office are to be filed with the Treasury Department against the inspector of hulls for one of the north-west Pacific ports. About thirty delegates

Samuel B. Davis.

The local harbor entertained the Grand Harbor at Mariners' Temple, opposite the harbor office, last night. It was a gay time, nearly all the local river people being present. A first-class literary and cal program was rendered, stories told and refreshments served.

are in attendance, the representative from Washington Harbor, No. 31, being Capt.

HOW STEVENSON BEGAN.

He Tried to Express the Thoughts of Great Writers. From the Globe-Democrat.

Stevenson really began to write while he

was yet a boy-in a clandestine way, and

principally for his own pleasure-and he

tells the story of those crude and fumbling efforts with rare candor and delicious humer. He always kept two books in his pocket, he says, one to read and one to write in, and it was his habit to sit by the roadside, and note down the features of the scene or evolve some halting stanzas. Thus he "lived with words," as he expresses it, writing consciously, and in obedience to a vow that he had made to learn to write. "That was a proficiency that tempted me," he observes, "and I practiced to acquire it, as men learn to whittle, in a wager with myself." He also often accompanied his walks with dramatic dialogues, in which he played many parts, and exercised himself in writing down conversations from memory. This was good literary training in the respect of teaching him the subordinate elements of the art to which he was attracted, and doubtless his subsequent superior skill in verbal distinc-tion and selection was largely gained through those patient and persistent efforts. He became acquainted in that way with the value of words, and their rela-tions to one another in point of rhythm and symmetry, as every man has to do before he can become a great writer, no matter how gifted he may be by nature.

There was profit, also, in the plan that
Stevenson adopted of trying to copy qualities of excellence that he found in the
books that he read. He thus "played the sedulous ape," as he defines it, to Hazlitt, Lamb, Wordsworth, Sir Thomas Browne, Defoe, Hawthorne, Montaigne, Baudelaire, Obermann, Ruskin, Dumas, Thackeray, Keats, Chaucer, Swinburne and others that ame to his notice. His attempts were unsuccessful, and he knew it; but he kept on trying, and profited by the practice. "That, trying, and profited by the practice. "That, like it or not," he says, "is the way to learn to write. It was so Keats learned; it was so, if we could trace it out, that all men have learned." To the suggestion that this is not the way to be original, he answers: "It is not, nor is there any way but to be born so." And yet even for the man who is born original, he soes on the man who is born original, he goes on to point out, there is nothing in this training

to clip the wings of his originality. He in-

stances Montaigne as a distinctly original

genius, but a frequent imitator of Cicero, nevertheless. It is the same with Burns,

"a prime force in letters, but of all men the most imitative; and Shakespeare him-

self, the imperial, proceeds directly from a

school, as is almost invariably the case with great writers." The inspiration is there to start with, but it cannot become